

inhibitor selected from the group consisting of bismuth, tin, and indium; (3) a separator disposed between the cathode and the anode; and (4) an alkaline electrolytic solution.

18. (New) The method of claim 17, wherein the graphite particles have an average particle size of less than about 12 microns.

19. (New) The method of claim 17, wherein the graphite particles have an average size of from about 2 microns to about 12 microns.

20. (New) The method of claim 17, wherein the graphite particles have an average size of from about 5 microns to about 9 microns.

21. (New) The method of claim 17, wherein the separator comprises a first nonwoven, non-membrane material and a second nonwoven, non-membrane material disposed along a surface of the first nonwoven, non-membrane material.

22. (New) the method of claim 17, wherein the cathode has a porosity of from about 24% to about 28%.

23. (New) The method of claim 17, wherein the anode has a porosity of from about 2 grams of zinc particles to about 2.45 grams of zinc particles per cubic centimeter of anode volume.

24. (New) The method of claim 17, wherein a weight ratio of the manganese dioxide to the electrolytic solution is from about 2.4 to about 2.9.

25. (New) The method of claim 17, wherein the weight ratio of the zinc particles to the electrolytic solution is from about 0.9 to about 1.25.

26. (New) The method of claim 17, wherein the cathode further comprises a binder.--